

52077
SKEETCH

OF THE

RAV
Caledonia Springs,

UPPER CANADA.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

W. J. Starke & Co. Montreal.

1838.

1871



UPPER CANADA

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR

1871

SKETCH

OF THE

CALEDONIA SPRINGS,

UPPER CANADA.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY J. STARKE & CO. MONTREAL.

1838.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 27 \\
 \hline
 36 \\
 54 \\
 \hline
 90
 \end{array}$$

TABLE OF DISTANCES, In Miles.

BY WATER.				BY LAND.			
Montreal, Lachine, 9				Montreal, 21 St. Eustache,			
St. Anne, 21				45	24	St. Andrews,	
Point Fortune, 30				48	27	3	Point Fortune,
Hawksbury, 12				60	39	15	12 Hawksbury,
L'Original, 5				65	44	20	17 5 L'Original,
Caledonia, 8				73	52	28	25 13 8 Caledonia.

W
 the
 too
 mu
 Spr
 glo
 ing
 tem
 der
 wel
 upo
 N
 vari
 sing
 cha

SKETCH OF
THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS,
UPPER CANADA.

WHATEVER can in any way have a tendency to alleviate the many evils to which humanity is subject, cannot be too fully described or too widely disseminated; and, it must be readily admitted that the variety of Medicinal Springs distributed through every habitable part of the globe, are justly entitled to a high place among the blessings with which human misery and suffering have been tempered. Indeed, so evident has been the benefit derived from these Springs, that the hale and young, as well as the sick and infirm, have, by general consent, fixed upon them as fashionable points of congregation.

Nor is this at all surprising, when we consider the variety of inducements. There the philosopher, at a single glance, may contemplate almost every variety of character—there the gay *belle* may display her attractions

to the conceited dandy—the dandy himself sport his reed-like cane, diminutive as his own mental accomplishments—and there the pale student and care-worn man of business, in their few hours of relaxation, may find, what are seldom associated—pure air, good cheer, and respectable society.

It is not the intention of this pamphlet to eulogize the Caledonia Springs, but to mention, in a plain and simple manner, a few of the most prominent cures performed; and their properties, as tested by analysis; at the same time giving a passing glance at their history.

These Springs appear to have been long known to the Indians, but the first intelligent person who noticed them, was the Hon. Mr. Grant while engaged in hunting beaver, about the year 1806. They rose in the centre of a black and turbid stream—the drain of a flat and wet table-land, the woods and surface of which, together with the deposit from the waters, strongly indicating an extensive metallic region. The weary hunters drank lustily of the waters; but their effect was such as to lead them to fear that they had partaken of a poisonous draught. Mr. Grant, however, was under the impression that they were strongly impregnated with salt; and afterwards, when a squaw brought him some of the water, he tried the process of evaporation and the sediment produced proved to be salts.

No farther notice was taken of the Springs for some time, till, at length, a man named Kellogg came upon them when engaged in deer-hunting. The singular taste and smell of the waters attracted his attention and excited his curiosity; but, in the absence of scientific knowledge

and research their virtues were left to accidental development. Their purgative qualities gradually recommended them to the neighbouring inhabitants, and it soon became apparent that, in many diseases, their powers were very great.

These facts were not lost upon Kellogg. Naturally shrewd and intelligent, he was aware that these Springs must eventually become celebrated and eminently useful, and that emolument must wait upon the exertions of any individual who had sufficient means and energy to make them accessible to invalids. Unfortunately for himself he inherited neither of these qualities. However, he erected a shanty near the springs, and on sundays the adjacent woods were crowded with hundreds of the idle and afflicted.

At length something like a habitation was erected for the reception of visitors, and although the accommodations were almost enough to make invalids of the healthy, yet the extraordinary cures effected, brought great numbers of respectable persons from a distance to test the validity of their pretensions.

At the time the Caledonia Springs were purchased by Mr. Lemuel Cushing, (on account of himself and others) in 1835, the place was in such a state as to render a visit a severe punishment to any who were not willing to sacrifice their comforts for a far more important consideration—their health. On arriving, the visitor found himself in the midst of a few irregular half-cleared acres, diversified with blackened stumps, decayed logs, and brushwood. At that time there were but three buildings of any descrip-

tion at the Springs. Two of these were built of logs, but their more aristocratic neighbour mounted up in all the pride of a two storied frame, emblazoned with numerous half-glazed and uncurtained windows, and offering but a poor welcome to the afflicted. There was then no resident physician—the road leading to the Springs was almost impassable in spring and autumn; but, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, great numbers resorted to them.

In 1837 the present proprietors were formed into a Company, and incorporated under the name of the "CALEDONIA SPRINGS' COMPANY," with a capital stock of £50,000, in two thousand shares of £25 each. Since that period, and indeed from the time of the purchase by Mr. William Parker, the place has been rapidly assuming an air of comfort; and at the present moment the invalid may resort thither, not only with the prospect of receiving benefit from the waters, but with the assurance of good accommodations, and that kindly attention so grateful to the afflicted.

Although many eminent physicians, both in the Provinces and United States, had frequently expressed a conviction that these waters were of a superior quality, yet no regular analysis was completed till 1836, when this important task was performed by J. R. Chilton, M. D., of New York; a gentleman eminent for his talents and practical knowledge of chemistry. The results have been as satisfactory to the scientific, as the waters had before proved practically beneficial to those who had visited the Springs; and, as the analysis has not been completed has-

tily, but with the most scrupulous care, and minute attention, those familiar with such subjects may form conclusions of their relative merits by comparing it with the component parts of other celebrated Waters on the Continents of Europe and America.

The small stream, from the bed of which the Springs formerly arose, is now turned aside, and forms a tributary to the Attican, whose waters answer the purpose of turning a mill in the vicinity of the Springs.

Dr. Stirling, a gentleman who now resides near the Springs, and who received his professional education in Glasgow, first ascertained that the Waters of the Gas Spring would ignite. He took a cask to his own residence, and, on extracting the cork, applied a candle to the hole. The gas immediately lighted, and burned so strongly that it became necessary to extinguish it in order to preserve the cask. Apart from the intrinsic merits of the different Springs, the Gas Spring is much the greatest curiosity to the mere tourist. By the present proprietors it has been sunk to the depth of ten feet, and the bursting of the bubbles which rise from it may be distinctly heard, at certain periods, at the distance of one hundred yards. It is now in contemplation to light the principal hotel from this Spring; and the analysis is quite sufficient to establish the practicability of such a project.

During the development of inventions and discoveries, few are found ready to hazard an opinion, even among the scientific and talented; and fewer still are hardy enough to express a decided conviction; but, as in the case of Fulton, when the whole world are satisfied that the dis-

covery or invention is fully established, and beyond all doubt, the whole world unites in praising, what the whole world knows to be excellent. Happily, however, for the comforts and interests of society, there are exceptions to this general rule. Dr. Robertson of Montreal was the first medical gentleman who publicly recognized the efficacy of these Waters, and recommended them in certain cases, to the use of his patients; and the results have, at one and the same time, borne out the well-founded judgment of the physician, and practically established the claims of these Waters to pre-eminence. It may be remarked that many eminent physicians, both in Montreal, and elsewhere, are now fully satisfied, that these Waters are destined to act in concert with their own humane efforts, in lessening the sufferings of the human race.

The following are the certificate and analysis of
 DR. CHILTON:

CERTIFICATE.

The Waters of the Caledonia Springs will prove highly serviceable in the treatment of various chronic diseases.

They possess those happy natural combinations of medical ingredients which are almost universally acknow-

ledged by medical men, to be more beneficial as remedial agents, than any imitation of them which we are capable of forming.

It affords me great pleasure to hear that they are becoming extensively known, and that many invalids have already received signal benefit from their use.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

New York, July 10, 1837.

ANALYSIS

OF THE MEDICAL SPRINGS OF CALEDONIA, UPPER
CANADA.

GAS SPRING.

One quart of water.

Chloride of Sodium,.....	89,75
Do Magnesium,.....	1,63
Do Potassium,.....	,55
Sulphate of Lime,.....	1,47

Carbonate of Lime,.....	2,40
Do Magnesia,.....	2,50
Do Soda,.....	1,00
Do Iron,.....	,03
Iodide of Sodium,.....	,35
Resin, a vegetable extract,.....	,52
Grains,.....	100,20

Gases,..... { Carbonic Acid,
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Nitrogen.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

One quart of water.

Chloride of Sodium,.....	60,44
Do Magnesium,.....	,62
Sulphate of Lime,.....	,68
Carbonate of Lime,.....	,82
Do Magnesia,.....	3,60
Iodide,.....	,30
Vegetable Extract, &c.....	
Grains,.....	66,46

Gases,.. { Carbonic Acid,..... 3,20
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, .. 6,14

9,34 cubic inches.

SALINE SPRING.

One quart of water.

Chloride of Sodium,.....	108,22
Do Magnesium,.....	2,01
Sulphate of Lime,.....	1,28
Carbonate of Lime,.....	2,00
Do Magnesia,.....	5,12
Do Soda,.....	,82
Iodide of Sodium,.....	,38
Vegetable Extract,.....	,61
Grains,.....	120,44

*One hundred cubic inches of the Gas from the Gas Spring
analysed, is as follows :*

Light Carburetted Hydrogen,.....	82,90
Nitrogen,.....	6,00
Oxygen, ...	1,56
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,.....	4,00
Carbonic Acid,.....	5,54
Cubic inches,.....	100,00

JAMES R. CHILTON.

New York, October 26, 1836.

In diseases of the liver the Saline Spring has been eminently useful; and the White Sulphur Spring possesses the same qualities as the celebrated White Sulphur Spring in Virginia. The water, although somewhat unpleasant to the taste, is extremely bracing, and in much request.

The most extraordinary cures which have been performed, have been in cases of Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections of every description, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, &c. General debility entailed by previous disease or a want of wholesome exercise is soon removed; and those stubborn and fatal complaints engendered by an injudicious or unsuccessful use of mercury are invariably eradicated. The almost superhuman cures which have been effected in cases of Syphilis, cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the public.

It is a delicate but necessary task to point out some of the diseases for the relief of which these waters have become so justly celebrated. Their powers in diseases to which females, just verging upon womanhood, are subject, deserves particular notice. To heads of families, and medical gentlemen this hint will be amply sufficient; and they may rest assured that in such cases none have tested their efficacy in vain.

It is not intended even to *insinuate* that the above mentioned cases are invariably cured by the Caledonia Waters. There are cases where no human means can save the afflicted, or even alleviate their sufferings; but hundreds are now living *who have been cured of the diseases enumerated*, and in some instances where little or

no hopes were entertained, either by themselves or their friends.

In addition to the other cures which have been effected, may be enumerated several cases of that stubborn disease popularly known by the name of Fever-Sores.—Many persons are now ready to bear witness to the efficacy of the Waters from their own experience—having been completely cured after ten and fifteen years of suffering. The numerous unmanageable cases of Rheumatism which have been cured are well known in Upper and Lower Canada; but, for the information of those at a distance, it may be observed, that they have almost invariably restored the patient to perfect and permanent health.

Any number of certificates from persons of the highest respectability, and undoubted veracity, might be given to the public; but the claims of the Caledonia Springs are now being too strongly established by actual experiment, to require any such stale and suspicious means of attracting public attention and notoriety. Actual references to respectable individuals are much more satisfactory, in as much as the individuals referred to can have no interest in misleading the public, and will speak only from their own knowledge; but certificates are easily coined, and, consequently are treated with the inattention which they generally deserve.

It would be worse than folly to assert that these Waters have proved a universal panacea for all the ills of humanity; but there can be no hesitation in saying that few have left them without experiencing some alleviation of

their afflictions—and *none* without being conscious of their efficacy, and perhaps witnessing the most extraordinary cures of others, in desperate and almost hopeless cases. Indeed, many have returned to their homes and friends in perfect health, who had left them but a few weeks before with but feeble hopes of ever seeing them again. This seems the more singular when we consider that the exact character of the different Springs has only been recently ascertained, and consequently, it was impossible to know how far, and in what manner, they might be adopted to the different diseases and constitutions of the patients. At the same time there was no physician on the spot to direct the application of the waters. But, at the present time, all these unfavorable circumstances against the successful operation of the Waters are overcome. The analysis is open to the investigation of scientific men, and a resident physician will be present, to give advice when it may be necessary.

It may appear somewhat strange that a discovery so important in its results should have remained so long unknown; but when we take into consideration the locality, till lately a wet and unfrequented wilderness, and the natural scepticism of mankind upon such subjects, it will be rather matter for surprise that the Caledonia Springs became so soon known and appreciated. Indeed, nothing but their intrinsic merits forced them upon the attention of the public, and satisfied that public that their qualities were far superior to those of any other Mineral Waters as yet discovered upon the continent of America.

This is not said invidiously, or with the intention of

detracting from the merits of other celebrated Springs in the United States, but in simple justice to their real and established merits. Neither is it wished that the public should take assertion as proof—for the intention of this pamphlet is, not only to make the Springs more generally known at a distance, but to establish, upon the positive authority of analysis and actual cures, that they have not been recommended to the public upon slight or doubtful grounds, or without the concurrence of the most respectable and incontrovertible authority.

During the past season many of the visitors have been of the highest respectability; and the growing reputation of the Waters has brought invalids not only from every part of the Provinces, but from remote sections of the United States, and even from the West Indies.

The demand for these Waters from a distance since the analysis was published has been great, and last season, although it was not generally known that every facility existed for their transport to any distance, above twelve hundred dozens were sent away. An English gentleman, after having been completely cured of a severe and protracted case of Rheumatism, took with him fifty-six cases, and expressed his determination to make the Waters as generally known as possible to scientific men in Britain, in order that the afflicted might not be ignorant of that which had been of such signal benefit to himself.

There is one trait in the character of these Springs not a little extraordinary, and which would seem to intimate that nature intended to congregate her blessings in this spot. The three springs, differing so materially in their

qualities and effects, are within a few yards of each other; and the Saline and White Sulphur Waters—the former an aperient, the latter an extrigent—are in such proximity that a man may reach the two at the same moment.

It may be well to remark that these, as well as all Mineral Waters, should not be conveyed to any considerable distance in casks—as the Gas escapes through the pores of the wood. They should be well secured in glass bottles, and shaken when used, in order that the component parts of the Waters may be thoroughly amalgamated. If properly secured these Waters retain all their qualities unimpaired for any length of time; although not so sparkling and palatable as when taken fresh from the Springs.

These Springs derive their name from the Township in which they are situated, and the Township was named by the worthy and venerable bishop Macdonald, who had it surveyed some thirty years ago. They are nine miles from the village of New Longueil, and five from the river Ottawa. A stage route from Cornwall to L'Original is all which is wanting to bring the Caledonia Springs within the range of the fashionable tourist on the way from the Falls of Niagara to Quebec, or from the Lower Province upward. This would include some of the most interesting scenery in the Provinces, and add an interesting and novel feature to the present fashionable route; and should the Springs continue to increase in celebrity, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, a rail-road will be constructed from thence to the Ottawa. Thus the general tourist and invalid may, without inconvenience,

include the Caledonia Springs in their accustomed route, and, at the same time, have a view of the most magnificent tributary of the mighty St. Lawrence.

When visiting the Springs, it is necessary to remind sporting gentlemen that their fishing apparatus may be in requisition; and that the Ottawa, and its tributary streams and lakes, are not uninhabited by the finny tribes. An hour's ride will gratify his curiosity with the view of a beautiful lake, and his piscatory propensities with an abundance of fine bass, and other good fish.

In 1837, a village was laid out immediately around the Springs in such a manner that each lot commands a view of the Springs and hotels. The lots are sixty feet broad, by one hundred and twenty in depth, and face upon Richmond Square, in the centre of which are the Springs and public houses. Several buildings have already been erected, and there is no doubt but that every lot will soon be occupied. A spacious hotel has been erected—a tower over the Gas Spring—bridges and walks at different points—the road improved—and the large building erected by Kellogg appropriated to the accommodation of the more humble class of individuals who may require the use of the Waters, as a hotel. A variety of other improvements are projected and going forward, among which houses of divine worship have not been overlooked.

The proprietors intend erecting spacious buildings, and engaging qualified teachers for a respectable boarding school; and there can be little doubt, from the salubrity of the atmosphere, and central position of the Springs, that such an establishment would be hailed with delight—more

particularly by those parents whose offspring are suffering from the lassitude and debility inseparable from confined air, and an absence of wholesome exercise.

A ball-alley has been made, and a racket-court and pleasure rail-road are in contemplation, in order that visitors, may not be without the amusement and exercise so essential in the pursuit and preservation of health. The winding banks of the streams offer every facility and inducement for erecting cottages, and planting ornamental shrubbery; and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that no spot in the Provinces holds out superior inducements to gentlemen's families, as a temporary residence during the watering season. Land has risen in price from two dollars per acre to ten; and there is little doubt that, in a short time, this Bath in embryo, apart from the virtues of the Waters, offering not only every comfort, but every luxury which the most fastidious could expect or require. There is one thing, however, somewhat unfavorable to the success of the hotels at the Springs.—Such is the voracity of the patients, after having taken the Waters for three or four days that there is some little difficulty and expense entailed in satisfying their appetites.

In concluding this imperfect sketch of the Caledonia Springs, and of the benefits which have already been experienced, the afflicted, if doubtful, are seriously requested to consult some of the gentlemen referred to in the following list :

Hon. J.
Dr R.
Dr H.
Thom.
Hugh.
John.
William.
Jean.
Thom.
Stanley.
William.
Arthur.
Nahu.
J. C.
Colin.
Peter.
John.
Strut.
William.
Thom.
— T.
Char.
Geor.
J. G.

Lieu.
Josep.
J. B.

6/ Dr M.
Dr C.
J. S.
Dr M.
— Y.
Will.

REFERENCES.

MONTREAL.

Hon. Mr Justice Pyke
 Dr Robertson
 Dr Holmes
 Thomas B. Anderson, Esq
 Hugh Murray, Esq
 John Jones, Esq
 William Thomson, Esq
 Jean Bruneau, Esq
 Thomas Day, Esq
 Stanley Bagg, Esq
 William Ross, Esq., N. P.
 Arthur McDonald, Esq
 Nahum Hall, Esq
 J. Campbell, Esq
 Colin Russell, Esq
 Peter Dunn, Esq
 John Mathewson, Esq
 Struthers Strang, Esq
 William Workman, Esq
 Thomas Naigle, Esq
 — Temple, Esq
 Charles Bowman, Esq
 George Hall, Esq
 J. George, Esq.

QUEBEC.

Lieut.-Col. Bouchette
 Joseph Plamondon, Esq
 J. B. Landry, Esq.

STANSTEAD.

6/ Dr Parker
 Dr Colby
 J. Smith, Esq
 Dr Lull
 — Young, Esq
 Willard Wood, Esq.

CHATHAM & CARRILLON.

Theodore Davis, Esq
 A. E. Montmarquette, Esq
 Lemuel Cushing, Esq.

BUCKINGHAM.

Baxter Bowman, Esq

ST. JOHNS.

Vergil Titus, Esq
 Messrs Mott & Pattee.

ST. ANDREWS.

Guy Richards, Esq.

TORONTO.

Chief Justice Robinson
 Albert Ware, Esq.

VANDRIEUL.

Rev. Messrs Archambault
 J. O. Bastien, J.P.
 Henry Ahern, J.P.
 Mr Antoine St. Julian.

BROCKVILLE.

Henry Jones, Esq.

CORNWALL.

Rev. Mr Archbald
 Guy C. Woods, Esq.

KINGSTON.

Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop
 Macdonald
 John Strange, Esq
 William Wilson, Esq.

BYTOWN.

James McIntosh, Esq
 McCrae, Esq
 Joseph Armond, Esq
 Thomas McKay, Esq., M.P.P.

HAWKSBURY, L'ORIGINAL,
&c.

Geo. Hamilton, Esq
 Hon. Alexander Grant
 Dr Stirling
 R. P. Hotham, Esq., M.P.P.
 James Brock, Esq
 Chauncey Johnson, Esq
 Thomas H. Johnson, Esq
 Charles A. Lowe, Esq
 Elijah Kellogg, Esq
 Charles Hersey, Esq
 William M. Alpine, Esq
 William Kirby, Esq
 Dr David Pattee
 William Wayte, Esq
 William Moodie, Esq
 John Kearnes, Esq. M.P.P.
 Neil Stewart, Esq

James Malloy, Esq
 J. & A. Chesser, Esqs.

ST. ARMANDS.

P. H. Moore, Esq

NEW YORK.

J. R. Chilton, M.D.
 Dr Caldwell
 F. Boyden, Esq., Aster House

PORTLAND, MAINE.

J. D. Bugbee, Esq

FORT COVINGTON.

A. M. Hitchcock, Esq.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Carlos Baxter, Esq
 Rev. Mr Inglesby.

DERBY, VERMONT.

Captain Colby.

Any application for Water from the United States or the Eastern Townships may be made to MESSRS. MOTT AND PATTEE, *Agents*, St. Johns, Lower Canada; and for Sale at the principal Druggists in Montreal and Quebec.

is.
DS.

K.

House
AINE.

TON.
q.
RMONT.

ONT.

es or the
MOTT
da; and
eal and

